

## FAKE

From Manila About Butchery  
of Native Prisoners

IS DENIED BY WORCESTER

Admits Just a Grain of Justifi-  
cation for the Story,

BEGINNING OF THE WAR

Described by General Anderson, Who  
Praises His Troops Without Stint  
—About the New Volunteers.

Chicago, June 28.—Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine commission, today called the "Times-Herald" story reports that Filipino prisoners were shot by order of American officers. This was in response to a cable inquiry sent by H. H. Kohlsaat, as follows:

"Worcester, Manila—Charles Brenner, Minneapolis, Kansas, writes home: 'Company I had four prisoners and did not know what to do with them. They asked Captain Bismarck what to do. He said: 'You know orders,' and four natives fell dead.' Cable the truth—Kohlsaat."

Commissioner Worcester's answer follows:

"Manila, June 28, 1899.

"Editor Times-Herald, Chicago:

"The original statement of Brenner is untrue. Brenner's charge was promptly investigated by the military authorities here. No facts were ascertained to support the charge at the time of first inquiry, but the investigation has been renewed and is being prosecuted vigorously and extensively. This investigation has not yet been completed. Brenner's charge has some semblance of truth, for the reason that it is now believed that two prisoners were shot in the heat of battle for refusing to pass to the rear when ordered to do so. This matter is being probed to the bottom. It is an isolated case. The inhabitants of the town recently captured had been maltreated, robbed and left destitute by the insurgents. The natives rejoiced at the arrival of the American troops, who neither burn their homes nor loot their property and who feed the hungry. The inhabitants are returning their ordinary occupations and are ready to co-operate with us. The wounded insurgents are brought to Manila, where they are receiving the same care and attention as our own wounded."

"WORCESTER."

GENERAL ANDERSON'S REPORT

Story of the Original Filipino Out-  
break Told Again.

Washington, June 28.—The report of Major General Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the First division of the Eighth army corps during the battle with the insurgents in the Philippines, was made public at the war department today. It is dated February 14 and relates mainly to the operations of February 5. The report in part is as follows:

"A line of demarcation had been agreed upon between the department commander and the insurgent Filipino authorities. Finding that we did not hold our line of demarcation, the Filipino command began to advance beyond this line and began to throw up a formidable line of entrenchments. They also constructed other entrenchments. As the insurgents saw their formidable works approaching completion they became more insolent day by day, and daily did everything they could by means of insults and provocations to begin the conflict. As they were permitted to go and come through our lines at will, they knew just what troops we had, where they were located, and that we were making no visible preparations for defense. It seems proper to make these statements in order to justify the assertion that no troops ever behaved better under intense provocation, showing excellent discipline and self-control."

"The first brigade of this division was under Brigadier General Charles King. The second brigade was under Brigadier General Samuel Owenshine. The only preparations which could be made for battle, in view of orders to stand on the defensive, were the assignment of the different organizations to pickets on the fighting line and the selection of positions for the artillery. Nevertheless, as an attack from the front might be followed by an uprising in the city, this precaution placed the army under a great disadvantage."

"At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the insurgents opened fire on block house number 11 with Mauser rifles. I had just ridden up to my headquarters in the city, from which I had telegraphic communication with every part of my command. I first telegraphed corps headquarters for permission to take the offensive when it became light enough to do so. At 7 o'clock I directed General Owenshine to open artillery fire in blockhouse 11 and the wood near by and to be prepared to drive the enemy from the Malate front, and if they yielded easily, to turn to the left with part of his command and sweep the enemy from his entire front. If successful, to be ready to reinforce King's right and turn the left on the insurgent force operating from Santa Ana. This project was not carried out until later in the day, as permission was not given to assume the offensive until 5 o'clock."

"In the mean time the firing on King became heavier as the day advanced. At last, at 1 o'clock, a telegram came from Major General King, authorizing an advance if it could be made far. I went at once to Battery Knoll, taking with me the Wyoming battalion. Finding there three companies of Californians, I placed these companies under the command of Colonel Smith of the First California, and directed him to deploy and advance in line with the rest of King's brigade, substituting this for the intended co-operation of Owenshine. General King was present and was ordered to advance as soon as Smith deployed."

"These orders received this order with

delight and their troops with enthusiasm. The movement began at 2:20 a. m., with a rush over the creek in our front; a cheer, and rattling volleys as the whole line advanced, not by rushes, but with a rush. The insurgent line fell back before our advance, fighting, however, with spirit. At the same time the California battalion charged and drove the enemy out of Santa Ana, driving them from stone walls and convents, churches and houses, fighting their way through blazing bomb-huts, from which the natives were firing."

"General Owenshine, commanding the Second brigade, had the North Dakota regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Trueman, occupying the other Spanish trenches from Fort Malate on the bay to an almost impassable swamp which divided his line into two sections. At about 10 o'clock Owenshine ordered an advance. The North Dakota drove the enemy from their front back to the Carmelite convent, Major Potter, with Mattie's battalion, advanced through the woods. After a desperate fight the enemy were driven out, but not without inflicting serious loss upon us."

"Hearing of the successful advance of the North Dakota, I telegraphed General Owenshine to carry out the project I had arranged with him, and attempt to roll up the enemy by a movement from right to left. As there was a long delay in carrying out this order, I repeated several times by telegraph, and aides were sent with oral orders. It was at last found that he was under a false impression that he had received other orders from the corps commander. When this misapprehension was removed he made the movement with complete success."

"The coolness, energy and bravery of the officers and men of this division are worthy of the highest consideration. Beginning on the left, the Idaho regiment, under Major Higgins, did splendid service. Major McConnell, who served under my command in the war of the rebellion, was killed leading his battalion, like the brave and faithful officer that he was. Captain Williamson, especially commended by his brigade commander, the Washington regiment under Colonel Wholley, received his baptism of fire. Its men fought like veterans. The California regiment rendered excellent service. Colonel James F. Smith showed the very best qualities of a volunteer officer. His services in every position in which he has been placed have been most valuable and efficient. I cordially recommend him as a brigadier general of volunteers. Major James F. Smith, who served under me in a natural-born soldier. He is not only brave, but cool and discreet. Captain Hann, lieutenant Third artillery, in command of the engineer company, showed special efficiency. The Wyoming battalion, although not well handled at first, when it got into action showed the bravery I have seen before in Wyoming men. In the second brigade, the North Dakota made a splendid charge. The part of the Fourth cavalry under fire fought as well as they always have in their many battles. The fighting of the Fourteenth infantry under the trying surroundings in which they were placed was little less than heroic; certainly it was most effective. They were well led by Major Potter, Captain Murphy, a well tried veteran, and other efficient company officers. Major Little, and in fact, all present, including Captain Martin and Janssens, who, although on staff duty, went to the front with their own regiment, performing excellent service. Captain Dwyer, Sixth artillery, directed the artillery operations for me with rare skill and judgment. Lieutenant Scott managed the platoon under his command in a most satisfactory manner. Lieutenant Scott, in command of the battery of mountain guns (Artillery battery), gave proof of rare ability."

"To the skill, energy and bravery of our two brigade commanders, Brigadier General King and Brigadier General Samuel Owenshine, the credit of success is largely due. I am grateful to them for their energetic and loyal support."

"The medical department of the division, and the chief surgeon, did everything that skill and energy could do in the care of the wounded, extending their aid also to the wounded Filipino."

"The division staff was with me at the front and I am indebted to its members for patient, energetic and most efficient service."

NO HURRY TO SHIP TROOPS

In View of the Many Season-Politi-  
cians Swarming to Washington

Washington, June 28.—The first volunteers to be raised for service in the Philippines will be those for the skeleton regiment now being formed by General Otis. It is not believed there will be the least difficulty in obtaining these men. It is probable that some time will elapse before the troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila, but meanwhile they will be drilled and marked in the camp. It is estimated that three months are required to make soldiers of recruits. The officers of the war department think that a number of volunteers now coming home will desire to return to the Philippines for a short service after they have had an opportunity to see home and friends. These men are regarded as the most desirable for the regiment being organized by General Otis. It is learned at the war department that there is no rush to get the new organizations to General Otis at the present time. The rainy season having set in, it is not believed that these troops will be necessary for service, except in those cases who have been on active duty. The transport service is said to be insufficient, though ships may be chartered temporarily if needed.

The announcement that a portion of the provisional army was to be raised has caused a swarm of politicians to be sent to the war department by those who are seeking commissions in the new regiments.

There are two regular transports now at San Francisco, the Pennsylvania and the City of Para, one sailing June 28 and the other July 12, carrying 35 officers and 2,500 men. The Zealandia, Sheridan and Grant, capable of carrying 25 officers and 4,500 men, are now on the way to Manila, and are expected to arrive between July 20 and 25. There are now on their way from Manila the Ohio, Newport and Indiana, carrying 125 officers and 2,200 men. They are expected to arrive between July 12 and 15. At Manila there are the Hancock, Sherman, Senator, Morgan City, Warren and Grant, capable of carrying 25 officers and 4,500 men. It is expected that these ships will bring back the state volunteers as soon as General Otis decides to send them.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, was considerably worse today and her death may occur at any hour.

## RAIDERS

From a Troop Train Shoot a  
Winnemucca Bartender.

CITIZENS HAVE THE SAND

To Hold Hold Up the Train  
and Look for the Culprits.

Winnemucca, Nev., June 28.—Companies M and L of the Twenty-fifth and K of the Twenty-fourth infantry passed through Winnemucca this evening. Major Noble in command, on the way to San Francisco, from where they will go to Manila. The train stopped here and a party of the negroes, the troops being colored soldiers, raided a saloon near the station. They wrecked the bar and shot the bartender, Chris Dreis. It is feared that Dreis will die. The greatest excitement prevails. The station is filled with citizens and the local authorities are holding up the train to find the would-be murderers if possible.

CAMBON'S PRETTY SPEECH

Recounting Occasions When France  
Has Figured in American Affairs.

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—The crowning event of Harvard's commencement was the alumni dinner, which took place in Memorial hall after the graduation exercises yesterday. The guests included President Eliot, Ambassador John Cambon, Alexander Agassiz, General Leonard Wood, Governor Roger Wolcott and Admiral Sampson. President opened the speaking by reporting gifts of \$120,000 to the college during the year. Governor Wolcott follows in a brief address, and Ambassador Cambon was introduced. Mr. Cambon spoke in French and took occasion to refer to the part he had taken in restoring peace between the United States and Spain and to thank Harvard for conferring on him the degree of LL. D. He said:

"I feel unable to express to you how I appreciate the honor Harvard university has done me by conferring upon me the dignity of doctor of laws. I am proud to belong hereafter to your university, the oldest in America, and I am touched when I realize that the thought which prompted the bestowal of this honor upon me, possibly, had in view a higher aim than any personal to me. I cannot forget that a very long time ago one of my predecessors, the Marquis de la Luzerne, who, in 1781 represented in this country King Louis XVI, was also made by Harvard an honorary doctor of laws. At that time the United States had hardly emerged from the heroic struggle which insured her independence. France had lent her assistance, and your university inscribed the name of her representative among those of your honored ones. That was over a century ago."

"Last year Providence directed France to take the hand of your adversary of yesterday, to place it into yours and to dispel in his own eyes the chosen instrument of the humanitarian idea which inspired this act. By these feelings alone I was guided. Allow me to thank you for the personal honor you have shown me, as you did in early days to Marquis de la Luzerne, because you thereby testify more to the traditional friendship of our two nations."

"As for myself, whose profession brings me in daily contact with the realities of public life, it is a rare good fortune to find myself in this atmosphere of learning and culture. I am a son of the University of Paris, a son of that glorious city where, in the middle ages, leaving Florence, came to pursue his studies. In those days no frontiers circumscribed the domain of art and science. And may we not hope that my presence at this distinguished gathering suggests that there continues to exist the same untrammeled spirit which makes the world of art and science something more than the heritage of any one country."

Admiral Sampson and General Wood, who talked on war topics informally, also spoke.

FIERY YOUNG FILIPINOS

Make a Liberty-or-Death-Talk-Ex-  
pectation

Victoria, B. C., June 28.—Advices from Hokkaido state that Captain Sakaki of the steamer Maru just returned from the Philippines, reports that in the southern islands the young Filipinos are constructing fortifications against emergencies. Every port is garrisoned by a thousand or so volunteers, whose weapons, however, are very crude, only about 20 per cent being armed with rifles (Remingtons). They are, however, full of patriotism, and state that they will not yield to the Americans though the whole of the islands are destroyed. The Hokkaido Maru was warmly welcomed by the Filipinos, who consider the Japanese to be of a kinder race and hoped for assistance from them. The Filipinos were prepared to pay for arms and ammunition, and said the Japanese were carrying the islands could take large supplies of arms for the United States army have reached here from the east so damaged that 50 per cent of them were unfit for use. It is asked that such goods are as able to damage on the railroad be purchased here.

COAST WANTS A CHANCE

To Sell Tonic Sam Supplies for the  
Philippines.

San Francisco, June 28.—The Manufacturers' and Producers' association of California, representing over 90 business houses of San Francisco has addressed a communication to the quartermaster general of the United States army at Washington, calling attention to and urging the corporation of some methods of furnishing supplies forwarded to our army in the Philippines. The letter states that large shipments of stores for the United States army have reached here from the east so damaged that 50 per cent of them were unfit for use. It is asked that such goods are as able to damage on the railroad be purchased here.

FERNINISTERS IN MICHIGAN

Will Find Themselves Bitterly Left,  
According to Senator Burrows.

Washington, June 28.—Senator Burrows of Michigan was among the presidential electors today. Much interest attached to his visit. Upon leaving the White House Senator Burrows said the

Michigan situation had not been mentioned. "You can say, however," said he, "that Michigan is unqualifiedly for the administration and that any man who is opposed to the administration directly or indirectly will go down in that state."

Senator Burrows declined to discuss the question of Secretary Alger's possible removal from the cabinet. Senator Burrows is enroute to New York to attend a meeting of the senate finance committee, called under authority of a special resolution of the senate to consider matters relating to customs duties, internal revenue and currency.

ROOSEVELT NOT RUNNING

Says Everything and Everybody  
Combine to Ensure McKinley

Albany, June 28.—Governor Roosevelt, who stopped off in this city this afternoon for a few minutes on his way to New York City from the west, declared that he was not a candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1900 and that he is in favor of re-nominating President McKinley. In an interview given to the Associated Press reporter he said: "I have had an exceedingly good time and have thoroughly enjoyed myself. I have been as much touched as surprised. I have been delighted with the enthusiasm of the people for McKinley's re-nomination, and I am most emphatically for his re-nomination, of course. I feel that both the extreme rapidly with which the country has gone up the path of prosperity under President McKinley's administration and the conduct of the war in the Philippines make it the duty of every man to stand with him, and re-nominate President McKinley's re-nomination a necessity. We must smash out that insurrection there by force of arms and then we can consider terms of peace."

MCKINLEY'S WESTERN TRIP

Has Not Been Abandoned, Though Its  
Details are Uncertain.

Washington, June 28.—Senator Warren of Idaho called upon the president today with reference to his western trip. The president contradicted the published reports that he had abandoned the idea of going west this summer. He still intends to go unless circumstances should intervene to prevent, but he has been unable as yet to consider detailed plans, and both the time and extent of his trip are matters for future determination.

Mrs. McKinley's condition was reported as improved this morning but she was still weak. She was able to sit up this afternoon. Dr. Rixey says she is gaining strength steadily. He does not anticipate any complications and she would be able to get out for her customary drive in a few days.

NINE PERSONS DROWNED

In the Wreck of a Lake Steamer Off  
Lorain, Ohio.

Cleveland, O., June 28.—In the heavy northeast gale last night the steam barge Margaret Olwill, laden with stone, from Kelly Island to Lorain, foundered in Lake Erie off Lorain. Nine persons were drowned. Four members of the crew have been picked up by passing steamers and brought into port. The dead are: Captain John C. Braun, master, Cleveland; Lizzie Braun, wife of master, Cleveland; Richard Braun, their 9-year-old son; Mrs. Cora A. Hiltchcock, a passenger; William Doyle, fireman, Cleveland; George Hoffman, seaman, Cleveland; Frank Hipp, watchman, Cleveland; Two seamen, names Andre, residence unknown.

The rescued John Smith, first mate, Cleveland; Alexander McKee, chief engineer, Cleveland; Luke Schinski, second engineer, Cleveland; Duncan Doyle, seaman, Cleveland; Smith, McKee and Schinski were rescued by members of the crew of the steamer Sacramento and taken into Lorain by the tug Cananda. Doyle was picked up by the steamer Stars of Ohio and landed at Toledo today.

From the reports of survivors the Olwill's cargo of stone shifted while the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea. Before she went down the rudder chains parted, allowing her to fall off into the trough. As the helpless craft rose on top of a heavy sea the stone slid to leeward, the steamer listed heavily and sank. The cabins came loose from the hull of the barge and floated on the water, while the rest of the ship went to the bottom. The rescued members of the crew were floating on the surface of Lake Erie clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of extreme heroism, for a heavy sea was still running when they were picked up. Doyle and Hoffman, the sailors rescued by the steamer Stars of Ohio, clung to a part of the latter cable.

Captain Willoughby, of the State of Ohio, claimed the wreckage about 5:15 in the morning, directly in the course from Cleveland to Toledo. The big steamer immediately put into service her life-saving crew and after sailing under the wreckage for an hour and a half Doyle was rescued. Hoffman, who was on the Olwill, was the only man to take hold of it and went down in the presence of a large crowd on the steamer. Several attempts were made to get the yawl boat into the water, but the sea was still running high and the work was extremely perilous. Hoffman's death was a pathetic one, for he grabbed the rope and, being encouraged by the men, he made a superhuman effort to put the rope around himself, but he was too weak and had to give up the desperate struggle with the waves. The rescue of Doyle was effected with difficulty. Expert lifelines were used and down the steamer and every time the big boat could be worked over him a line would be thrown. Finally he reached one of them and quickly got it around his body. He was more dead than alive when taken up. Captain Willoughby said he did not leave the spot until he was sure that no other victims remained on the wreckage.

DEATH OF BROOKS

Washington, June 28.—The treasury officials are now confident that the deficit of the present fiscal year will not exceed \$200,000. One week ago the estimate was a little short of \$200,000, but during the last few days the receipts have been rather above the estimate, while the expenditures have greatly fallen off.

General Brooks's Death Report

Washington, June 28.—General Brooks has called the department the following report of deaths, dated Havana, June 28: Twenty-seventh, Santiago, Mexican 724; McCarthy, G. Fifth infantry, yellow fever; Puerto Principe, Sergeant Hugh Fort, C. Eighth cavalry, yellow fever.

Southampton, June 28.—The cup challenger Shamrock, which at low water late yesterday afternoon was aground with a list to port of 12 degrees, was safely got off the mud today.

## GALLIC

Blood in the Veins of Belgians  
Asserts Itself

IN PARIS-LIKE RIOTINGS

Clerical Domination Is the  
Object of the Wrath.

Brussels, June 28.—The storm of verbiage was renewed in the chamber of deputies today. The socialists hurled anathemas at M. Van den Peereboom, who endeavored to explain the action taken by the police yesterday, and the socialists persistently interrupted and insulted the premier, reproaching him with being responsible for yesterday's conflicts between the people and the police. Although a vote censuring the government was rejected by 75 to 51, the tumult in the chamber was so great that the president suspended the sitting. The socialists then led a cheering crowd, shouting "Vive le republic!" to the park, where a conflict with gen d'armes occurred. Thence the crowd proceeded to the public square, the shops closing as the rioters approached.

Later it was announced that King Leopold had a long conference with Van den Peereboom, Bergemann and Beernaert. The latter has been summoned from the Hague. It was reported that M. Van den Peereboom would resign.

When the chamber reassembled tonight M. Destrée, socialist, called attention to the riots which had occurred since the adjournment, in which he was struck by a gen d'armes' sword, and demanded the man's punishment. Thereupon the chamber at once returned to a state of tumult, the socialists surrounding M. Van den Peereboom with clenched fists, and denouncing him. As the tumult increased, the chamber rose. In the meantime the streets were filled by a shouting mob, which eventually gathered in front of the war ministry, where gen d'armes with drawn swords attempted to disperse the rioters.

At the conclusion of a great meeting in the town hall this evening, thousands attempted to cross the Grande Place, in which the town hall stands. The gen d'armes charged with drawn swords and the crowd retaliated with stones. Shots were fired on both sides. Three persons were wounded and a police officer was severely stabbed with a shoemaker's knife.

The rioters, on being dispersed, assembled at another point. A large crowd gathered in the Rue Royal, tearing up the paving stones and using them as missiles. Finally the civic guard was ordered out to relieve the police. Despite these attempts to suppress the disturbance, rioting continued to a late hour, many persons being injured. A tramway conductor received two bullet wounds. Ultimately the troops were called and 35 arrests were made, many of those taken into custody being possessed of dangerous weapons. The public prosecutor, with his entire staff, remains on permanent duty at the Hotel de Ville. It is rumored that one man who was wounded has since died at the hospital.

The bill of M. Van den Peereboom seeks to perpetuate the clerical domination of the country. It provides for a proportional representation in districts electing more than three members. The liberals and socialists realize that its effect would be to injure the Catholic representation in the smaller constituencies and practically exclude the liberals and socialists from the larger districts. A new Bernart ministry is predicted as the outcome of the agitation. In any event, the crisis is one of the most serious that has occurred in Belgian history. The liberals, being in a hopeless minority in parliament, have abandoned the idea of fighting the bill by parliamentary methods and started a campaign of obstruction.

Today the city was a complete revolutionary asped. Tram cars were overturned and used as barricades. The commander of the civil guards asked to be supplied with 10,000 cartridges. Street lamps were smashed; the rioters pried the horses of the gen d'armes with needles and many of the animals fell with their riders. Several innocent onlookers were injured by the swords of the police. It is rumored that there are some women and children among them. At a late hour this evening it is rumored that the wounded tramway conductor has succumbed to his injuries, but the report as yet is unconfirmed.

The scenes in the chamber today began a description. M. Van den Peereboom was called "murderer," "bandit" and "traitor" by the gen d'armes, who declared that they would appeal to the king.

DRYFUS' OLD UNIFORM

His Wife Takes to Keweenaw the One in  
Which He Was Degraded.

Paris, June 28.—The Echo de Paris states that Madame Dreyfus has taken to Keweenaw the uniform her husband wore at the time of his public degradation, with the gold lace which was torn from the uniform by the soldiers. The Echo further stated that the uniform has been placed in a glass case in the Dreyfus family home and that it is to be worn by Madame Dreyfus on the day when she will visit her husband in the fortress of Keweenaw.

As an example of the Dreyfus remote current, the Echo this evening declared that a high police official, speaking to an intimate friend, said the French government received information forty-eight hours ago that Dreyfus committed suicide on board the cruiser Staz, on which he left Dreyfus's island for France.

Honors, France, June 28.—The house of commons has passed a resolution declaring by a unanimous vote that at daybreak today, policemen were succeeded by rioters. In addition a giant porter keeps the outer gate locked and barred. No one is allowed to enter without the express permission of Madame Dreyfus. An accredited report is in circulation this evening that Captain Dreyfus will arrive some time tomorrow night.

London, June 28.—A representative of the Associated Press saw Senator Devereux of New York today. He said: "I have just

Bulletin Of  
The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, June 30, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today:  
Fair; cooler; east winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Green Hunter Traps Denied

Manila-Bound Troops in Trouble

Rioting in Brussels Resumed

San Francisco Plague Cases

2. Grimes Declines Supervisors

Anti-Foot Troder Movement

Hanna in the Desert Again

3. Wichita Livestock Markets

Wheat Weakens on Big Receipts

Scarciness in the Stock Market

4. Mrs. Fletcher Gets Her Baby

Big Rise in Price of Coal

5. Jester's Vicious Life

Story of an Oklahoma Town

6. Christian Science Examined

Problem-Solvers on Expansion

returned from Paris and Brussels, where I picked up my son, who is now thoroughly restored to health and embarks with me Saturday for New York. The situation in Paris, which is equivalent to France, seems gradually becoming broader. All this spasmodic upset, this changing of ministers, these crises from the home, are surely laying the foundation of making men divide off into those cognate parties which, well-defined, will, in my opinion, yet raise France into and keep her in the front rank."

STRIKE AND LABOR NEWS

Developments at Pans, Cleveland,  
Denver and Elsewhere.

Springfield, Ill., June 28.—Governor Tanner today contracted with the Big Four and Illinois Central railways to take the negro non-union miners at Pans out of the state, and this afternoon the Big Four took two coach loads, or 120 men, women and children, while tonight the Illinois Central took those remaining, about 300 in number. The destinations are unknown. Agents of the four coal companies against which the union miners are striking in Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory, today employed 25 of the negroes at Pans and took them away on a special train. As the train moved away they fired a volley into the office and mine buildings of the Pans Coal company. Being thus rid of the non-union negroes and the state militia having been withdrawn earlier in the week, Pans is tonight the quietest that it has been since the strike began over a year ago.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 28.—A crowd of 200 or 300 men and boys stopped a south side car on Jennings Avenue tonight and chased the non-union conductor and motorman, as well as the passengers, away. The conductor was followed for half a mile and finally drew a revolver and began firing at his pursuers, but without hitting anybody. The crowd hurled stones at him and he took refuge in a house. The motorman was chased a long distance, but finally escaped in the darkness. The police came and charged the mob and arrested the conductor, who was locked up on a charge of shooting, in violation of the ordinance.

Denver, Colo., June 28.—Arguments on the constitutionality of the eight-hour law, which caused the tie-up now existing at the trust smelters in this state, were begun today before the supreme court. The smelter managers will probably wait for a decision on the eight-hour law before attempting to reach an understanding with the strikers.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 28.—As a result of the failure to settle the tin plate wage scale at the Chicago conference, all the tin plate mills in the country are preparing to close down, and tomorrow at midnight there will be a general suspension. Nearly 50,000 men will be thrown idle by the shut-down.

St. Louis, Mo., June 28.—The number of men striking at the stock yards is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000. The only skilled hands still out are the gutters.

UNION STAMP THROWN OUT

Of the Shoe Factory of Pingree  
& Brewster, Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 28.—A complete lockout went into effect this afternoon in Pingree & Brewster's shoe factory, employing upwards of 90 people. The only work in progress is that necessary to clean up the machines. The trouble was forced by a strike this noon of the employees of the turning and welt departments. Three weeks ago the factory started new machines in the shoe turning department which are operated by boys in place of men. The shoe-makers decided that unless higher wages were paid in that department upwards of a hundred men employed in its turning and welt department should quit today. The company announced that if these men went out the entire factory would be shut down. The employees also complain that while the Pingree company and its employees have been paid the scale of wages for the year in May, this was not done until last pay day the company informed all employees that it had discontinued the use of the union stamp. The company gave out a signed statement this afternoon to the effect that its agreement with the employees would apply to work undertaken by new methods, which are yet in an experimental stage. It states that the benefit of the union stamp are found to be not commensurate with its inconveniences, but that the company expects to treat with its employees as formerly. Frank C. Pingree said this afternoon that reasonable time would be allowed the strikers for consideration. Rather than suffer a long shut-down, the firm would employ non-union men to fill the strikers' places.

Ten Thousand for a Two-Year-Old

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28.—C. H. Smith of Chicago has bought the 2-year-old horse, owned by the late John A. Baker & Son, for \$10,000, provided the veterinary examination shows the animal to be all right. The colt has started in five races and won three, was second in one and third in another. His best performance was winning the Seneca steeple at Latonia, June 12.

New York, June 28.—Daniel F. Timan, mayor of New York in 1865-66, led today, aged 84. He was chosen mayor on a citizen ticket, defeating Fernando Wood.

## GENUINE